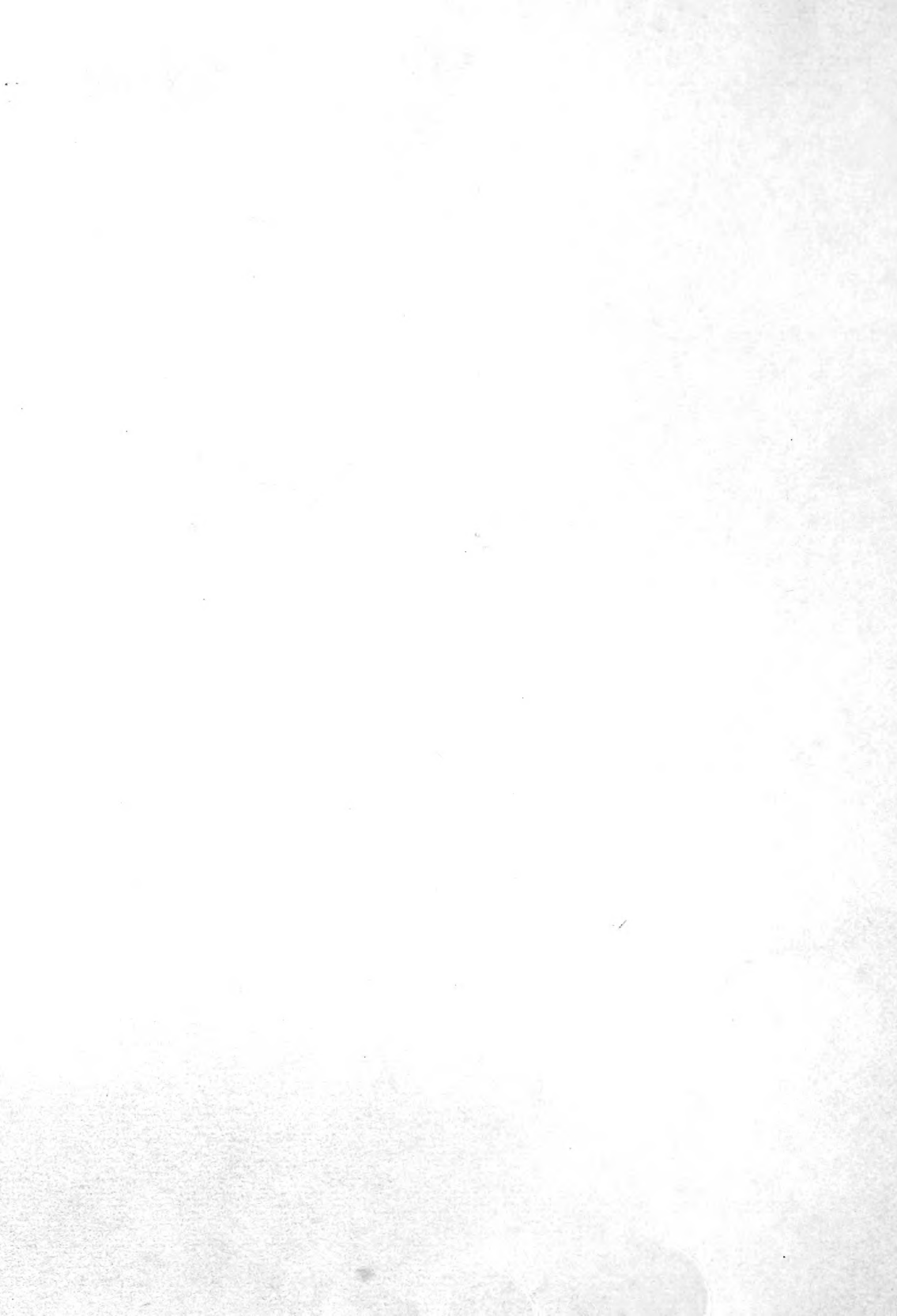


## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# Native California Trees and Shrubs

Our nurseries are recognized as Headquarters for native trees and shrubs. We grow the evergreen varieties in pots, several times transplanted, so that the root system is perfect. At this time we have over 100 different species, and make yearly additions. Many trees of native growth are very difficult to propagate, but we have succeeded in growing some that have hitherto been very scarce under cultivation. All of them thrive with but little water, if soil is kept loose; most of them delight in open sunshine, though a few prefer partial shade and moister conditions.

A few that we call special attention to are the following, named in alphabetical order, and, with others, found described, with prices, in our new catalogue.

**AMORPHA CALIFORNICA**, or Indigo shrub. Leaves resemble those of the Black Locust, the flowers being in the form of a long, very close raceme, dark purple, almost black, with golden stamens. It is deciduous, and may be grown either as a shrub or small tree.

**ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM**, or Chaparral. Grows in profusion on dry hill-sides, and makes a most charming shrub, with its fine needle-like leaves and delicate white flowers borne on the terminal shoots. It is the only native Californian belonging to the Heath family.

**AESCULUS CALIFORNICA**. The well-known Buckeye, which should be in every collection.

**ARBUTUS MENZIESII**. Madrone. This is the most typical Californian tree in a large part of the Coast Range, with its very large glossy leaves, light colored bark, and wax-like white flowers which are followed with large clusters of crimson berries. It should be used largely for parking, and we now have a splendid stock which would enable us to quote at hundred or even thousand rates.

**ARBUTUS UNEDO**. Strawberry tree. While not a native is very closely allied to Madrone and similar in appearance but of smaller growth.

**AUDIBERTIA**, or Sage. In several species, noted for their aromatic fragrance.

**ASARUM**. Wild Ginger. With its large round leaves and purple flowers near the ground, makes a unique plant in shady places near water.

**BERBERIS CALIFORNICA**. Barberry, called locally "Oregon Grape" which it resembles, but the leaves are smaller and much brighter in color. It is the most beautiful low growing evergreen shrub, and quite rare as the birds get the seeds before they are ripe; we have a good stock, however.

**CALYCANTHUS**. All-spice. Leaves very large, and the large purplish or terra-cotta flowers appear almost continuously for several months.

**CARPENTERIA** or **TREE ANEMONE**. Evergreen shrub growing in the high mountains. Its flowers are pure white, very large, with cluster of golden stamens, and quite fragrant. One of the very choicest of native shrubs.

**CLEMATIS** or Virgin's Bower. Our wild Clematis is very ornamental in flower or seed.

**CEANOTHUS** or Wild Lilac. Of these we have eight species. They grow wild in the driest locations, and are a characteristic feature of our California hill-sides, with their profusion of fragrant blue or white flowers.

**CASCARA SAGRADA**, sometimes called "Wild Coffee". Makes a very handsome evergreen shrub, growing to large size. It is especially noteworthy in the Fall, with its masses of large purplish-black berries.

**CERCIS OCCIDENTALIS** or Red Bud. Few people are aware that we have this as a native; it resembles the Eastern species closely, except that it is lower growing and its leaves are smaller. It is found in Yolo and Solano Counties.

**CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA**. Lawson Cypress. One of our handsomest conifers, with spreading drooping habit, attaining great height.

**CHILOPSIS LINEARIS** or Mimbres. A deciduous tree growing in or along gulches or arroyos in the desert. Its leaves are very narrow or willow-like, but the flowers are strikingly handsome, large, tubular, yellowish, with white throat and lilac spots. It may be grown into a good-sized tree, or kept in a large pot or tub it has a most remarkable tropical appearance when in bloom; belongs to the Bignonia family.

**CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA**. Grows almost on California border and is a Cypress particularly adapted to dry, sunny locations; foliage graceful, and a delightful blue-green.

**FRAXINUS DIPETALA**. Flowering Ash.

**FRAXINUS VELUTINA**; another near neighbor from Arizona, but a tree well adapted to California conditions.

**FREMONTIA CALIFORNICA**. Thought by some to be the handsomest native shrub. The underside of the leaves are a golden bronze color and the flowers are a very rich yellow, petals large and waxy. It forms a large shrub, and is found in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In the Spring time the large plants, 8 or 10 ft. high in our ornamental grounds, form a sight never to be forgotten.

**GARRYA ELLIPTICA.** Silk Tassel Tree. A most beautiful evergreen, leaves dark glaucous green, resembling the Live Oak. The male flowers are in the form of catkins which are often a foot long or sometimes reaching 2 ft. This tree should be largely used in parking; it is distinctively Californian.

**HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA.** Toyon or Christmas Berry. Well-known and its planting can never be over-done.

**HOSACKIA.** Wild Broom. While all the Brooms and the European Gorse do so well in California, our native Broom should not be neglected. It is of very graceful habit, and grows well on very dry banks.

**LONICERA CALIFORNICA.** Wild Honeysuckle. Everyone who loves the woods must have noticed our fragrant native honeysuckle, and its dense clusters of vivid scarlet or orange berries.

**LAVATERA.** Tree Mallow; most useful for a tall hedge or wind-break, and very handsome with its large rose-colored flowers; grows easily in the driest places.

**LIPPIA NODIFLORA.** A native Lippia retaining its green color much longer than the imported species. A most excellent substitute for lawn grass and easily taken care of.

**MIMULUS GLUTINOSUM.** Shrubby Mimulus. Flowers bright canary yellow; a very handsome shrub if kept trimmed.

**MICROMERIA.** Yerba Buena. Perhaps the most typically Californian, "Yerba Buena" being the name of what was afterwards San Francisco. A creeping plant, very aromatic, with small lilac flowers; for shady banks or hanging baskets.

**NICOTIANA GLAUCA.** Tree Tobacco. Supposed to have been originally introduced from Argentina. Grows wild in many places from Santa Clara Co. south. We have found trees 20 ft. high on the western slope of the Coast Range in very dry spots. Leaves large, very smooth and glossy blue-green, which do not hold the dust; flowers long, tubular, yellow, in drooping racemes. Very effective, and recommended as a handsome background or for filling in along gulches or creek banks, as it is absolutely drought-resistant.

**PALMS.** The noble Washingtonia and Erythea are both native, the latter growing in Guadalupe Island.

**PINES.** Monterey Pine and Yellow Pine (Ponderosa) are typical.

**PROSOPIA JULIFLORA** or Mosquito, is a most interesting, useful and attractive tree; should be in every collection, and delights in warm, dry locations.

**PRUNUS ILICIFOLIA** and **INTEGRIFOLIA**, or Evergreen Wild Cherries. The latter has the larger leaves and makes a taller tree; the former makes the most desirable hedge in California for a stiff, rather formal effect. As individual specimens they are very handsome, or grouped for parking are most attractive and suitable.

**QUERCUS.** The oak family, of which we cultivate many varieties. The Live Oak should be largely planted in parking or as an avenue tree; nothing is better, and California without its Live Oaks would hardly be California.

**RHUS.** A most interesting family, even if it does include "Poison Oak". Rhus laurina or Sumach is very beautiful as a shrub or small tree; also the squaw-berry, R. trilobata, and others.

**RIBES.** Including both Wild Currant and Wild Gooseberry; these form very beautiful shrubs, the former, from its aroma, being often called Incense shrub; it blooms almost continuously.

**ROMNEYA COULTERI.** Matilija Poppy. The Queen of Flowers. We specialize on this plant, and supply it wholesale to several nurseries. Our hill-side through the summer is a wonderful sight, with tens of thousands of these magnificent flowers, 6 to 7 inches in diameter. It forms a semi-woody shrub, requires plenty of room in a sunny location, and does not like much water; should not be planted on a lawn.

**SEQUOIA. REDWOOD.** We grow both species, and the Coast Redwood in thousand lots, on which we can make very attractive prices. Needless to say this is the one tree, that for beauty and utility stands ahead of any other native Californian. It should be largely planted.

**TORREYA CALIFORNICA** or Tule; Nutmeg tree, from shape of fruit. We have a fine stock in pots or this rare tree.

**UMBELLULARIA CALIFORNICA.** Laurel, Bay Tree, Pepper Wood. Another of those spicy and typical native trees.

**YUCCA WHIPPLEI.** Whoever has noticed the tall spikes of large, white waxy flowers on the hill-sides from San Luis Obispo County south would certainly want to see the same nearer home. Why not plant this Yucca freely on the hill-sides further north, as an additional adornment to so many beautiful homes?

We grow this stock in quantity and are prepared to fill large orders for landscaping or parking.

**LEONARD COATES NURSERY CO., Inc.**  
Morganhill, California.